

Small type Parents' National Educational Union
11/15/1919

A Liberal Education for All

with
Notes on the Practical Work

BY *the Founder*
CHARLOTTE M. MASON.

OCTOBER, 1919.

PRICE: NINEPENCE.

LONDON:
PARENTS' NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION,
26, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1.

~~Any profits on this and other pamphlets on the subject of "A Liberal Education
for All" are devoted to propaganda purposes.~~

Please send this
to Mr. Mason

Parents' National Educational Union.

FOUNDED 1888.

INCORPORATED 1921.

Founder—MISS CHARLOTTE M. MASON.

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Central Office: 20, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

The Parents' National Educational Union was founded in 1888 in response to a demand from thoughtful parents, who desired to know how to give intelligent supervision and guidance to the development of their children's whole nature—physical, mental, moral and spiritual.

Its objects are:—(a) To assist parents of all classes to understand the best principles and methods of Education in all its aspects, those which concern the formation of character, as well as actual methods of teaching. (b) To create a better public feeling on the subject of the training of children, and with this object in view, to collect and make known the best information and experience on the subject. (c) To afford to parents opportunities for co-operation and consultation, so that the wisdom and experience of each day be profitable to all. (d) To stimulate their enthusiasm, through the sympathy of numbers acting together. (e) To secure greater unity and continuity of Education, by harmonizing home and school training.

The Union aims at giving opportunities for the study of educational problems, and a meeting ground for intercourse between parents, teachers, and all who are interested in Education. It offers to its members a theory and practice of Education (evolved by Miss Mason) which are found to be most successful both in families and schools of every grade. Among its Central Principles is that a religious basis of work be maintained.

The Parents' Union School. This correspondence school was devised for introducing regular work and school training into Home Schoolrooms. Children are classified according to their powers. A Time-Table and syllabus of work is set for each term in six forms (ages, six to eighteen), and at the end of the term the pupils receive Examination papers, by which the work done by each child is tested.

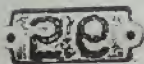
The distinctive curriculum of the Parents' Union School offers to the pupils a liberal education and gives them an opportunity of establishing relations with living ideas, through the study of many great books, as well as through nature, art, music, science and handicrafts.

Many hundreds of home schoolrooms and private schools all over the world and a rapidly increasing number of public elementary and secondary schools are now following the Parents' Union School programmes.

The House of Education, Ambleside. A Training College for teachers in families, Classes and Schools, working in the Parents' Union School.

The interest felt in the House of Education is widespread, and it is not possible to supply the demand for teachers trained there.

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LIBERAL EDUCATION - ONE A

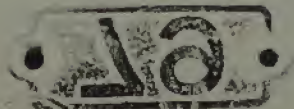
Not is the necessary. This statement limited to eleven children in the highest of the selected classes thousands of children in elementary schools engaged freely to this method, which is based on the behaviour of mind.

10. There are two points in children, which we may call 'the way of the will' and 'the way of the reason'.
11. The way of the will. Children should be taught, (a) to distinguish between 'I want' and 'I will'. (b) That the way to will effectively is to turn our thoughts from that which we desire but do not will. (c) That the best way to turn our thoughts is to think of it as some quite different thing, restraining or substituting. (d) That after a little rest in this way, the will returns to its work with new vigour. (This subject of the will is familiar to us as domestic, whose effort it is to ease us for a time from will effort, that we may 'will' again with added power. The use of suggestion as an aid to the will is to be deprecated, as leading to stultify and stereotyped character. It would seem that spontaneity is a condition of development, and that human nature needs the discipline of failure as well as of success.)
12. The way of the reason. We teach children, too, to reason (too confidently) to their own understanding because the function of reason is to give logical demonstration (a) of mathematical truth, (b) of an initial idea, accepted by the will. In the former case, reason, perhaps, infallible guide, but in the latter, it is not always a safe one; for, whether that idea be right or wrong, reason will confirm it by irrefragable proofs.
13. Therefore, children should be taught, as they become mature enough to understand such teaching, that the chief responsibility which rests on them is to preserve the acceptance or rejection of ideas. To help them, in this choice we give them principles of conduct, and a wide range of the knowledge fitted to them. These principles should save children from some of the senseless thinking and fruitless action which come most of us to live at a lower level than we merit.
20. We allow no separation to grow up between the mind, factual and 'spiritual'. If of children, but teach them that the divine Spirit has constant access to their spirits, and is their continual Helper in all the interests, duties and joys of life.

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Parents' National Educational Union

FOUNDED 1888.

INCORPORATED 1921.

We wish to become a Member of the Parents' National Educational Union, subject to your Memorandum and Articles of Association, and herewith enclose 15s. 6d. Kindly furnish us with all information concerning the Branch or Area Organisation (if any) in our district.

Names *Mr & Mrs*

(State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss).

(Kindly insert correct form of address)

Address

The Subscription (which includes both heads of the household) is 15s. 6d. per annum. Teachers in Elementary Schools, 7/6.

State

Public!

The advantages offered to Members are:—

A monthly copy of the *Parents' Review*.

A free ticket for the Annual Meeting, and free attendance at any Meetings or Lectures advertised in the *Review* wherever they may take place.

Opportunity for co-operation and consultation between parents and teachers, who meet there on the same ground.

Opportunity to attend natural history excursions, reading circles, P.U.S. classes, musical appreciation classes, Shakespeare readings, study circles, etc., as may be arranged in the neighbourhood.

The use of the large library of educational works, which is kept at the Central Office.

The Parents' Union School; this is open to members on payment of a special fee.

the usual

school fees.

Membership is not confined to parents, all interested in education may join.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be had by those who require them from the Central Office, price 1/-.

All further particulars can be had from the General Secretary, P.N.E.U., 26, Victoria Street, London, S.W.



LIBERAL EDUCATION PAMPHLET—TWO

- (c) To give an *entire and detailed* account of any matter he has read *near*.

- (d) To describe in writing, or orally, what he has seen, or heard from the newspapers.

Schools are *unhindered* to use the Parents' Union School curriculum upon the following conditions:

- i. That the programmes shall be *worked out* in as many subjects as possible, including *all the* historical, literary, scientific and art subjects, throughout the School. The work may be reduced if necessary in the Vth and VIth Form of Public Schools. The forms into which a given School is divided usually fit in with those of the P. U. S.
- ii. That the amount of time for each subject shall be *not more nor less* than that stated in the Time-tables.
- iii. That each pupil shall have, and read for himself, his own books, as set in his programme.
- iv. That sets of answers shall be submitted for examination at the usual times; one set for each of the P. U. S. forms. That all the members of each form take the examinations.

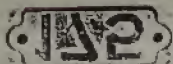
ANALYSIS OF TIME TABLES

Forms VI. and V. (Periods of 30—45 mins.)

English (including History, Grammar, Literature, Economics, etc.)	4.10
Mathematics	3.9
Science	4.10
Languages	0.10
Drill	2.30
	24.00

Forms IV. and III. (Periods of 20—30 mins.)

English	3.25
Mathematics	3.0
Science	3.20
Languages	3.45
Drill, etc.	3.0
	22.90



LIBERAL EDUCATION PAMPHLET—FIVE.

Form II. (A and B.) (Periods 20—30 mins.)

English, A	7.20
B has 1 hour more English.	
Mathematics	2.20
Science	2.10
Languages, A	0.0
B	1.30
Drill, etc.	0.0
	19.0

Form I. (A. and B.) (Periods 10—20 mins.)

English	0.20
Aristotle	1.30
Science	1.30
French	.60
Handicrafts	2.0
Drill	0.0
	13.0

- N.B. 1. The lighter portions of the Literature/verse, f— play or poetry are read for amusement in the evenings and also in the holidays.
2. Less time may be given if desired in any form to Science and Modern Languages and more to Classics and Mathematics. The English periods may not be altered.
3. Music, Handicrafts, Field Work, Dancing, are 15 in the afternoon.

One object of the Parents' Union School is to help parents whose children are taught at home, by mother or governess, in various ways:-

Preliminary questions, framed to ascertain the physical and mental development as well as the attainments of each child are sent to members. Upon the answers to these the children are classified and a programme of work for a term is sent for each term in which a child may be placed, together with *Time Tables, Regulations, Notes and Rules*. At the end of a term each child is tested by an examination. At Easter and Christmas the pupil's work is sent up, and the parent receives a report upon it. For the Midsummer examination the work is not sent up, but the parents send their report.

FEES (payable to the Secretary, House of Education, Ambleside). *Two Guineas* a year for (a) a family of one or more children under 10, or (b) one child between 10 and 12; *Three Guineas* a year for (c) a family with one child over 10, or (d) one girl of 12 or over; *Four Guineas* a year for a family where more than one child is over 10. Where children of different families work together each family must pay the proper fee.

Children are admitted to the School at six years of age; they may be admitted at any time except during August.

Members in the Dominions sent elsewhere abroad (except in Europe where the post takes only a few days) work a term behind in order that the books may be duly ordered from England.

The Members of the Parents' Union School must be the parents or guardians of the children entered; they must belong to the P.N.E.U. subscription, 12 6 a year; (to include the Parents' Review, payable to the Secretary, P.N.E.U. Office, 20, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1).

SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

The Parents' Union School issues a common curriculum for all classes of schools, Elementary and Secondary, Public and Private, as well as for children in Home School-mans.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

These schools are seriously handicapped by the necessity of passing their pupils for the Entrance Examination of Public Schools. Headmasters would find that the History, Literature, Science and Art Work of a School in which no preparation is required and knowledge is earned would secure a sound foundation in those subjects without encroaching on the time already given to classical and mathematical studies.

BOYS' PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Headmasters would find that what is true of Preparatory Schools is true of Public Schools and would have the satisfaction of sending out a "reading man" in every boy who leaves, with no sacrifice of time, because the periods already set apart for English, etc., would enable much ground to be covered.

The same is true of GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS and all Secondary Schools for girls and boys.

Further, the P.U.S. affords the cohesion and the common aim for Private Schools which they have sought, for instance, through the University Local Examinations. These affect only the special pupils of a school whereas every child in every class receives fresh impulse from the P.U.S.

Fees (payable in advance, to the Secretary of the P.N.E.U., 20, Victoria Street, S.W.1): *Four Guineas* a year, which entitles members to all the papers of the School.

Primary Schools or Classes in which no pupils are above 11 (Forms 1 & II): Two Guineas a year.

Examination papers are sent at Christmas, Easter, and Midsummer. At Easter and Christmas the pupils' work is sent up (as directed) and a report is made upon it. For the Midsummer examination the work is not sent up, but the teacher receives the specimen set and the programmes for the following term.

Classes may be registered on the same conditions as schools and these schools may be admitted at any time. The programmes for each term are sent out before the holidays so that new books may be purchased. A term's notice is requested before withdrawal.

A Register of Secondary Schools and classes working in the Parents' Union School is kept at the office and a list appears occasionally in the Parents' Review. Schools which fail to send in sets of examination papers for a year without sufficient reason, or to observe the other conditions are erased from this Register. The Heads of Schools or Classes adopting this scheme must be members of the P.N.E.U. (subscription, additional, 12 6 to include the Parents' Review). The Committee of the P.N.E.U. take no responsibility with regard to these Schools, beyond the assurance that they work in the Parents' Union School, but prospectuses may be sent to the Secretary and sent at the office and the Secretary is able to visit them and solve any difficulties that may arise in the working out of the scheme.

A demand has arisen in various P.U.S. schools and Classes that the work of each pupil should be sent up for examination and report.

It is allowable for schools which take up P.U.S. work to go on with their present syllabus in subjects such as mathematics, science, handicrafts. But teachers may well find it advantageous to follow the programmes in these subjects also, and it is exceedingly desirable that they should do so in Scripture. It is important that religious teaching should not be too hortatory, as children must not be bored in learning the subject which is of most moment to us all for this reason the continual progress required by the P.U.S. together with the children's own work of narration are strongly recommended. "The Bible is the most interesting book I know," was the remark of a little girl who had read a good deal.

Teachers sometimes suppose that it is advisable to begin with the lower forms, and to take the more advanced work as the children in these rise in the school; that is not the case; the children in the higher standards begin the P.U.S. work in the form proper for their age, just as readily as those in the lower; no preparation is necessary, and if teachers are convinced that the P.U.S. should be of lasting benefit to their pupils, they will not allow whole forms to pass out of their schools without this advantage.

Children of Five.—Much variation should not be required of children between five and six. In other respects they might do a good deal of the work in Form I. B., substituting York Powell's *Old Stories from British History* (Longmans, 1s.) for *The Island Story*; they should work generally on the lines suggested in *Home Education*, Parts II, III, V, and VI. Young children should have as much out-of-door life as possible, and *Home Education* affords hints as to the work to be done out-of-doors, first Geography lessons, for example, Nature Study, Descriptions of Volcanic Scenery, Distance, Direction, Measurement, etc. Games and occupations, such as making large models in clay, raffia work, paper cutting, etc., are very important at this stage.

Infants under Five should be out-of-doors in all possible weather (sun-like) should mount pebbles, watch sparrows, ships, stars. Should tell all they see. Bible talks; pictures, phonetic reading, first ideas of number, etc., may be introduced. They should have many *Readers*, etc. Their game three shaves a-rolling. "Here we come gathering nuts in May" (old games for choice, and Riddlecap and snip and gamel); in fact all dancing plays; they should make mud pies, play in sand heaps. Much activity, always for short periods, should be the rule, together with frequent rests, during which they should see pictures and hear tales, such as Jack and the Beanstalk, Cinderella, and the like (see *Home Education* for details of Infant Education). Children under six should have no examinations.

Three to Five.—Chapter I, Article 1, states intention.

There is no training in "Ambleside" methods except that given at the *House of Education*. A student is not qualified to pass on any training to a sister or friend, or assistant. The training is too strenuous to be accomplished otherwise than by two years' work at the college.

Books.—For methods of teaching the various subjects see *Home Education*, 8th, *School Education*, 3rd. (P.N.E.U. Office).

All books, etc., may be obtained from the Secretary of the P.N.E.U., 26, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1., as well as exercise books bearing the school motto, 6d. each, and Cambridge paper for the Examination 1/6 for 10 quires (not less); special clipped book post envelopes, one for the two journeys, 6d. for 5. Also the School Badge (1/6 for white metal set), School Hat Band (2/6), and Ribbon 2/6 a yard. Badges steel (set in washing colours on pale blue) may also be obtained, 1/6, unmounted, 6d. mounted. P.U.S. Blazons may also be obtained, 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6, 10/6, 11/6, 12/6, 13/6, 14/6, 15/6, 16/6, 17/6, 18/6, 19/6, 20/6, 21/6, 22/6, 23/6, 24/6, 25/6, 26/6, 27/6, 28/6, 29/6, 30/6, 31/6, 32/6, 33/6, 34/6, 35/6, 36/6, 37/6, 38/6, 39/6, 40/6, 41/6, 42/6, 43/6, 44/6, 45/6, 46/6, 47/6, 48/6, 49/6, 50/6, 51/6, 52/6, 53/6, 54/6, 55/6, 56/6, 57/6, 58/6, 59/6, 60/6, 61/6, 62/6, 63/6, 64/6, 65/6, 66/6, 67/6, 68/6, 69/6, 70/6, 71/6, 72/6, 73/6, 74/6, 75/6, 76/6, 77/6, 78/6, 79/6, 80/6, 81/6, 82/6, 83/6, 84/6, 85/6, 86/6, 87/6, 88/6, 89/6, 90/6, 91/6, 92/6, 93/6, 94/6, 95/6, 96/6, 97/6, 98/6, 99/6, 100/6.

PARENTS' UNION SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE.
P.U.S. LEAVING CERTIFICATE.—Girls in their eighteenth year who have done good work in the P.U.S. may claim the L.C. automatically at the end of any term. The conditions of success are—

- (a) Full Marks in at least four subjects, not including the following—
- (b) Pass Marks, i.e. 75% in two papers in Mathematics and the papers in English Grammar;
- (c) Pass Marks, i.e. 75% in two languages, preferably English and French.

It will be noticed that English is substituted for Latin as the second language. The requirements are—(i) Careful construction of sentences; (ii) A fresh and pleasing style; (iii) Correct punctuation and careful spelling; (iv) Orderly paragraphing; (v) Complete treatment (with beginning, middle and end) of the several themes throughout the papers.

The Pass in English will be awarded by the Examiners' remarks (not by marks), because the whole set of papers will be considered.

A pass in Latin in addition to English and French will secure an "Honours" Certificate; as will a pass in the advanced work in Mathematics.

PARENTS' UNION SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

There is an Association of Old Pupils of the P.U.S. A course of reading is provided. For particulars apply to Miss P. N. Hewer, c/o P.N.E.U. Office.



LIBERAL EDUCATION PAMPHLET—THREE

This should give parents the opportunity to interest themselves in the work of the School their children attend, as they already do in that of the home schoolroom. Though this individual examination of the pupils in a school is desirable it is by no means compulsory.

Pupils in P.N.E.U. Schools and Classes receive separate Programmes, Examination Papers and Reports on their work on payment of half fees, according to the regulations for families, i.e.,

two guineas a year for (a) a family of one or more children under 10, or (b) one child between 10 and 12, *half fee* one guinea;

three guineas a year for (a) a family including one child over 10, or (b) one girl of 12 or over, one and a half guineas;

four guineas a year for a family where more than one

*In the event of a pupil beginning a school year and leaving later, the membership may be passed on to another pupil a portion of the fee being deducted.

child is over 10, *half fee* two guineas.

The fees for the School or Class should be forwarded by the Principal of the School to the Secretary at Ambleside.

Parents must become members of the P.N.E.U. and receive the "Parents' Review" (for this apply to the Gen. Secretary, P.N.E.U. Office, 26, Victoria Street, London, S.W.).

The Heads of Schools where the pupils are members of the P.N.E.U. in this way are not liable for the usual School fee.

A School, or Class which takes three-fourths or more of the subjects set in the Programmes of not less than four Forms, and sends in the required number of test papers (one only from each Form examined), may be described as a "P.N.E.U. School" or "Class."

A School (for children under 12) in which only the work of Forms I. and II. is taken may be described as a "P.N.E.U. School (Primary)," or a "P.N.E.U. Class (Primary)."

House of Education Students may notify the fact thus: "P.N.E.U. School. Principal: Miss (House of Education, Ambleside)."

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ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Heads of Elementary Schools are urged to take up this work for the advantage of the scholars, the satisfaction of the teachers, and with a view to the well-being of the nation. Experiments prove that the scheme works remarkably well in such schools.

No fees are required at present. Should fees become necessary owing to any great increase in the number of schools to be dealt with at any time they will be 4s. 6d. a year where the scholars are under twelve, 5s. 6d. a year where there are children above twelve.

Elementary Head Teachers may become members of the P.N.E.U.: subscription, 7s. 6d. including the Parents' Review; *but this is optional*.

SPECIAL NOTES FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The fresh programme every term does not mean that the books are renewed each term; most of them take three years to read, so that teachers can easily estimate the work for one year off from the current term's programme by adding on about the same number of pages for each succeeding term. The books used for *Recitations* and *Reading*, including Plutarch's Lives, and the *Pictures* change each term, but are replaced by others of about the same size and price, so that the cost can easily be estimated.

The Cost of Books is an outlay in advance for, say, three years; at the end of that time it will generally be found that the cost of books for those three years falls within the usual average for the school.

LIBERAL EDUCATION PAMPHLET - No. 1

The Hon. Secretary of the Group shall be this trustee or anyone appointed by him or her. The arrangements shall be in their hands.

It is suggested that addresses should be arranged on "Parents' Union School" methods and principles, on the use of books, picture talks, the training of children, their physical care, habit-formation, etc., etc. Nature rambles could also be organized. "Home Education" and other publications of the P.N.E.U. should be found useful for such talks.

The Executive Committee will be prepared to send lectures when desired.

One copy of "Home Education" will be supplied to each order as well as such other books and pamphlets as may be found desirable.

One copy of the "Parents' Review" for every six Associates will be sent to the Head of the Group to be circulated.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE P.U.S.

We have received some interesting questions about the Parents' Union School which may be best dealt with in a general statement. The immediate object of the School is to bring good and up-to-date teaching to families whose children are taught at home. Many families, in Great Britain, in the Dominions and on the Continent, have availed themselves of the School, and most of these show very kind appreciation of our methods and their results. The percentage of the families where the work of the School is not done thoroughly and systematically becomes smaller year by year, and nothing could be more encouraging than the difference between the set of papers sent in, say, twenty years ago and those sent in to-day. We think we have introduced systematic and thorough work into many home schools, and the boys and girls taught in this School commonly do exceptionally well if they go to other schools. The lower forms of the Parents' Union School offer a preparation and not a substitute for the preparatory boys' school, but girls may remain with advantage in the P.U.S. until they are sixteen or eighteen. The P.U.S. methods and curriculum answer fully as well in the large classes of a School as with the few pupils of the Home School, and parents have a wide field to choose from in the large number of excellent schools in which this work is carried on. Pupils of sixteen who have kept up in the P.U.S. standard in, say, Latin and Mathematics, should require no more than a couple of terms of special work to qualify them for e.g., the London Matriculation Examination. The object of this organization is not merely to raise the standard of work in the schoolroom. Our chief aim is that the pupils should find knowledge delightful in itself and for its own sake, without thoughts of marks, prizes, or other rewards; and that they should develop an intelligent curiosity about the past and present. Children respond and take to their lessons with keen pleasure if they have even tolerably good teaching; and the want of marks, competitiveness, or other stimulus is not felt in those home schoolrooms where the interest of knowledge is allowed free play.

Certain means are adopted to secure this delight in knowledge.

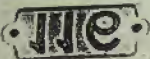
(a) For every term there is a fresh programme, up-to-date as regards matters of public interest and the books set. This does not mean that the books are renewed each term; most of them last three years.

(b) The children have a little library of seven books of interest value and lasting interest, and are constantly receiving letters which say how they delight in these. It is a large part of education to love good books, and we are every where at pains to make the children's library of books used in such and such a form, those set in the School are usually of a sort to be possessions for a lifetime. We congratulate ourselves on the sympathetic and generous attitude taken up by parents in this matter of books. Very few regard the expense, and we believe that most parents of children in the Parents' Union School feel that it would be better to do without many things that without the best books, various books, and fresh books for the children's studies. As a matter of fact, the difference between educated and uneducated people is that the former know and love books, the latter may have passed examinations.

(c) We feel it desirable to abolish examination marks altogether, but it is necessary that parents should have some means of judging whether their children are or are not making satisfactory progress, and this information is best given by means of marks which represent, not a numerical value but a remark, such as "good," "fair," "satisfactory," etc.

(d) Our main point comes before us from time to time. Sometimes people suggest that children begin at the beginning of the various books and in the respective forms. Now the Parents' Union School is like all other schools in this, that it is impossible for new children when they join a form to begin at the beginning of every subject taught in that form, and this is really matter. A historical or scientific subject has not a natural beginning, the important thing is that children should grip where they might, should take hold of the subject with keen interest, and then in time they will feel their own way backwards and forwards. This is not true of all subjects—Geometry, English literature, Latin literature, and Aristotle, for example—and in these there is usually work on a lower form, so the programme. Where this does not meet the case, parents or teachers are at liberty to set their own questions in the examination—any subject, in P.U.S. there is this difficulty, and to give their own marks, which are counted in the general total. By this means and by the unrelenting work in the transition from form to form, practical difficulties seem to be avoided, and, for a unique organization, the second works with great ease, thanks to the intelligent co-operation of parents and teachers. It is essential to the success of the method that children should take the formal examination or the set work.

(e) The organization of the Parents' Union School is another matter that has been brought forward. It is a home education and gives extra may have to work there in this. Regarding the children in Forms I, II, and III, are in the schoolroom, the governors will probably take II and III together for elementary science or nature knowledge, and for historical subjects. For arithmetic, reading, etc., the classes must work separately. Again, if a governor has Forms III, IV, and V, for his schoolroom, it is not desirable to mark them together, but the habit of independent study is very desirable, the teacher giving direction, stimulus, examina-



LIBERAL EDUCATION PAN-SPICES.

tion of work and working with one form while the other is working. This difficulty is not felt in schools as the elements of the P.T.S.S. appears to correspond with that which generally obtain.

It is desirable for girls of eighteen who have been brought up in the *Parental Union School* to enter the *House of Education* for two years, if they propose to take up teaching as a profession. (See Training College Prospectus.)

It may be asked, is it not possible to pay a fee, receive the papers of the Parents' Union curriculum and make as much or as little use of them as we think fit? This appears, on the face of it, an attitude possible from every point of view; but by adopting that position we should be doing serious harm to the cause of education and adding one more patch to a garment, already a patchwork over which most of us grope.

Four conditions are attached to the use of the Curriculum. Great pains have been taken to secure that these conditions should press as lightly as possible upon Schools; only a single leaf paper from each form working the Curriculum need be sent up; it would not be possible to ask less of schools whose Heads wish to help in a very important educational movement.

Those who do not regard education as a vital whole but as a set of complements of good ideas, good plans, traditions and experiences, do well to adopt and adapt any good idea they come across. But our conception of education is of a vital whole, harmonious, living and effective. Therefore, every plan comes out of a principle, and each such principle is a part of a living educational philosophy, and does not very well bear to be broken off and used by itself.

Narration, for example, which is to us no more than a simple, natural way of expression growing the habit of clear and consecutive speech, might easily become the *dead* mechanical exercise which has been suggested from elsewhere, designed to teach all sorts of things, vocabulary, composition, and so on. The use of such books, again, must not at once have this might become apart from the conditions we lay down; an incentive to such cramming and over-pressure.

No class lists, in order of merit are published or kept. The marks assigned to a scholar for any set of papers show whether he is above or below the average for his age and form but have no relative place value.

But in order that there may be no undue pressure on the part of teachers, no emphasis on the part of the scholar to obtain marks to the neglect of interest in knowledge, the maximum marks are given, not to the best papers, but to papers showing quite satisfactory progress for the age and form of the pupil.

RULES AND EXAMINATION REGULATIONS.

DURATION

1. Examination to occupy a full school week. Each subject to be examined upon in its own time, and the examination on each subject to last the time allowed for it on the Time-Table. If the allotted time is not required for any subject the margin may be given to some other subject which requires a longer time. Punctiliousness to begin on a Monday. Work that cannot be got into the allotted time may be left, but all the time on the Time-Table may be used. Schools and Classes (only) in which there are children who cannot write their own work may take longer time for the examinations if necessary.

ORAL EXAMINATION

2. Questions and songs to be heard by the Father (or, in schools, by the Principal), when convenient, he giving a mark for each piece.
3. When selections have to be made, as "Describe four" (out of twenty), "Narrate three" (out of twelve), the Father, or Principal, to select.

PARENTS' REPORT. (This Report is optional in the case of Schools).

4. A Report is sent to be filled up by the Parents on all these subjects in which they examine or inspect the work of the term. Names in full, ages, and signs to appear on the Parents' Report, and the Report to be *forwarded first on one set of the Examination Papers, and Parents' Report for each family, but, in a private class, one for each family belonging to the School.*
5. The Parents' Report on the Christmas and Easter Examinations will be returned with the Examiner's Report after the necessary entries have been made in the School Ledger.

METHODS OF MARKING

6. To arrive at the maximum of 100, it is well to fix on a given highest mark, say 3 or 10, or 20 for each Exercise-book, Song, Recitation, &c. Suppose each Song, for example, gets the highest mark *not more than* 10, then the maximum of 100 may be entered in the Report.
7. Scale of marks to be followed in all subjects:
Highest Marks, in each subject 100.
Fifty Good Marks " 50.
Very Average Marks " 25.
Below the Average " 10 and under
8. For Nature-Note-Books, &c., the marks should show whether work is incomplete, and not final, or is good and well arranged. These marks should appear under the heading of Natural History. Similar marks to be given for Bookwork and other Handwriting. Bookwork to be reported on by the Mother, other subjects to be reported on by the Father or Mother if desired. The maximum of 100 signifies that work is thoroughly well done.
9. The Copy-books, Drawings, &c., of the term to be marked.



LIBERAL EDUCATION PAPER - EIGHT

specified by the Father, who will give marks for each. Writing book according as it is used, clear, and well written, and for each Drawing book, or single Drawing, according to the correctness and spirit of the work.

QUESTIONS OTHER THAN THOSE SET.

- 10. The Examiners of the P.N.E.U. School examine upon the set questions only. In the event of other questions being submitted (for answers) across the Board in the Examination Papers, the answers should not be sent up, but must be returned by the Parent or teacher, who will enter the proper mark for the subject, in one of the blank spaces left in the Parents' Report.

WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS.

- 11. In Form I.B. Mother or Teacher to write down the Markings, etc., in the child's work. Form I.A. to write (first year) one answer, (second year) two or more answers. Form II.B. to write two or more answers in each subject; as Form II.A. (according to age), III., IV., V., VI., the pupils to write all their work in ink.

Schools, in Schools where the Forms are large, perhaps the older scholars might help with the writing of the younger children's work. Also—

- (1) The examination papers of one pupil in each of the forms working in the School, to be sent up. No more than one set of papers may be sent up from any one Form. The examination papers of children who cannot write their own answers may be sent (except for the test papers required).

- (2) Schools which work the 6-7-8-9-10-11-12 system send up sets of answers, from Forms (e.g., Elementary Schools) and up four sets, two Forms (e.g., Preparatory Schools for children under twelve) two sets, one Form (e.g., Infant Schools) one set. Forms I. and II. are divided each into two sections one set. Forms I. and II. are divided each into two sections one set and one of English. One examination is sufficient (in schools) for III. and no papers should be sent up but a report from the teacher. There will still be two divisions in Forms I., IV., and Upper IX., which should send up papers in three.

- (3) The number of pupils taking the examination in each Form should be stated on the form for signature.

- (4) The work of a different scholar should, so far as possible, be sent each term.

- (5) The answers to the examination papers must be sent up to Ambleside (addressed to The Secretary, House of Education, and marked in the wrapper "Senior, Exams" (e.g., I.A., II.B., III., IV., V., VI.).

- 12. Answers to be written on Undergraduate paper (which may be obtained at the P.N.E.U. Office), and not on the side of the paper only, and all the sheets written by one scholar to be fastened together. Drawing paper, usually, to be put in one. Each question to be written above each answer. The questions may be dictated or written on the blackboard and copied. There is to be no speaking whilst this is being done.

- 13. A separate sheet of paper to be fastened in front of each pupil's set of answers, bearing full name, age, class, number of Examination, and a numbered list of Subjects and so for Examination. The list must follow the order in the Examination Papers and the papers must be arranged in the same order (the sheets dealing with any one subject following each other), and firmly fastened together. In the case of a school, the name of the school must be given.

- 14. The form required for signature. In the case of one set of papers, the papers of different pupils must not be fastened together.

- 15. Papers sent in not bearing the Mother's name and address will not be examined, as this is the only means of identifying pupils on the Register.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

- 16. These examinations should afford moral training to the pupils, and should be conducted with absolute probity. Worcy and excitement should be discouraged, and order, quietness and cheerfulness should be maintained.

- 17. The questions must not be read beforehand to the pupils.

- 18. No lessons or other information bearing on the studies must be given to the children after the Examination Papers have been received, and no school-book must be opened except as required in Languages.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD AND HOME LIVING ARMS.

- 19. Members in the Dominions and those living abroad (excepting in Europe) work a term behind so that books may be duly ordered from England.

- 20. Examination Papers for the Dominions, etc., are posted, with the Programme, in a sealed envelope, to be kept till the examination day. Papers for examination sent each Ambleside office in December or January, April or May. Those received later will be held over.

DATE OF EXAMINATIONS.

So much confusion has arisen from the effort to adjust the Examination to the varying date of Easter that the following plan has been adopted.

Winter Examinations are sent out on the Saturday which falls a fortnight before Good Friday, unless when Easter falls exceptionally early.

Summer Examinations, the second Saturday in July. Christmas Examinations, the Saturday which falls a fortnight before Christmas.

The exact date is always announced in the Parents' Review under the Head.

At least five weeks' work should have been done on the programme before the Examination.

Any communication from parents, re the answers, should state the pupil's name.

*Summer Examination—Parents examine all the work, written and otherwise, and send in their



LIBERAL EDUCATION - STAGE

reports only. No work is to be sent up. This examination is optional. Summer Reports (sent) to be posted in THE SECRETARY, THE HOUSE OF EDUCATION, AMBLESIDE, either before July 30th or after September 1st.

The Examination Papers at Christmas and Easter (sent) marked on the cover Examination B, for example Form (e.g. I, A, II, B, III), to be posted on a Saturday to THE SECRETARY, THE HOUSE OF EDUCATION, AMBLESIDE.

N.B. (a) The papers will not be returned unless sufficiently strong, large, stamped and addressed envelope be sent with the Examination Papers.

No letters or cheques may be sent in the package. N.B. (b) - The examination of the papers, signing and entry of reports, etc., take about seven weeks.

Regulations marked with an asterisk (*) concern families only.

PARENTS' UNION SCHOOL.

Form to be signed by the Parent or Teacher conducting the Examination and forwarded to the Parents.

(Form) have copies of Papers (Form) have copies of Papers

I hereby certify that these Papers have been worked in accordance with Regulations 17 and 18 and are the result of unassisted work of

In the case of a School state also the number of children working in the class.

Signed

Name and Address in case of a (a) Family

(b) School

Are these Papers to be returned? If so, use special P.U.S. envelopes. Envelopes should be marked: Examination for Form, e.g., I, A, II, B, III, V. Work from school should be sent in one parcel containing stamped and addressed return notes.

Any change of Address should, stamped and the name of the MEMBER must appear.

THE PARENTS' NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION

Founder: Mrs. C. M. Mason, President: THE MARGARET MARGARET OF ABERDEEN AND TERNAN, Chairman of Executive: THE REV. H. COTTELL-WHITE, M.A. Hon. Secy: THE MRS. MRS. FRANKLIN, Hon. Treasurer: THE REV. DAVIDSON CARRUTHER, General Secretary: Mrs. B. MASON, Organising Secretary: Mrs. R. A. BERNARDSON. Pamphlets giving full particulars of the work of the Union and the Parents' (Review) (d. monthly), the organ of the Society, may be obtained from the General Secretary, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W. to whom subscriptions and communications concerning membership of the P.N.E.U. should be sent.

THE HOUSE OF EDUCATION

(Secondary Training College),

AMBLESIDE.

(Founded 1881.)

"For the Children's Sake"

Man cannot progress a higher or better subject for his study than Education. - PLATO.

Examiners.

W. G. DE BURON, Esq., M.A., Professor of Philosophy, University College, Reading, examines in Practical Teaching, Psychology, the Theory and History of Education. The REV. A. THORNTON, F.R.S., F.E.S., F.M.S., examines in Nature Law.

St. John's Ambulance Association, in Hygiene, etc. J. PEARCE, Esq., in Drawing and Handicrafts.

Principal.

Miss CHARLOTTE M. MASON.

Vice-Principal.

Miss E. A. PEARCE.

Secretary.

Miss E. KITCHING.

Assistant Secretary.

Mrs. H. H. MITCHELL.

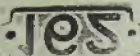
Teaching Staff: Miss DUNN, Miss M. C. GARDNER, M.A., Miss J. MURRAY, Miss K. E. LINDLEY (e.g. 1st), The REV. F. LARSEN, M.A., W. H. WILKINSON, Esq., W. F. L. ALLEN, Esq., M.D. (e.g. 1st).

The Object of the House of Education is to provide for women a special training in the knowledge and the principles which belong to their particular work, the bringing up of children. It is essential to enlarge on the value of training in giving impulse and direction as well as knowledge and power; and this particular training should be of service to all who may in any way be concerned in education.

Candidates for admission must have received a serious education. There is an entrance examination. The students of the college spend 12 months.

(a) Primary Course. These must spend at least 6 months in the years of age, studying the subjects as in Preparatory Schools following the P.N.E.U. programmes. They do not take "Certificate" or "Diploma".

(b) Secondary Course. These spend at least 12 months in more advanced papers (from 10 to 14 or 16). They should, in addition, study the subjects of extension or otherwise, though such studies are not indispensable in the entrance examination. Avids a lot.



LIBERAL EDUCATION. TEN

(a) *Methods of P. U. S. of lessons in Schools*

It is a necessary principle for a liberal education to involve and to give to a child a sense of the value of the education which he receives. This is to be achieved by the child's own efforts, and not by the teacher's. The child must be taught to think for himself, and not to accept the teacher's word as final. The child must be taught to work for himself, and not to depend on the teacher for his work. The child must be taught to be a citizen, and not to be a subject.

(b) *Methods of P. U. S. of lessons in Schools*

P. U. S. Programmes are followed

(c) *Methods of P. U. S. of lessons in Schools*

There is but one course of training; the division into (a) and (b) depends upon the student's previous attainments. The entrance examination (a test of intelligence) must be taken by all.

The work of the College may be stated broadly under the following heads:

I. *Education and the philosophy, history, methods and principles of Education.* This work is tested by three papers set by the Inspector, dealing with the history of education, practical education (method, etc.), and the theory of education (a student's final certificate largely depends upon these papers). The aim of education, as presented to the students, is: To produce a human being at his best—physically, mentally, morally, and spiritually—enriched by religion, and with some knowledge of nature, art, literature, and practical work.

II. *The practice of education under direction (in the Practising School, which includes Forms I to VI of the Parents' Union School, the six Programmes of the School are followed in reverse order):* education begins; the work is tested by a lesson given by each student before the Inspector, the marks she receives going towards her Certificate.

III. *The teaching of languages: elementary Greek, Latin, French, German and Italian, on P. U. S. Methods.* Special prizes are taken to secure their study as a good career, and attendance in French is made a condition of entry into courses of lectures in French on French History and French Literature.

The Inspector leaves each student to choose his own work in each of the languages at the close of her teaching.

IV. *The teaching of Mathematics upon modern methods.*

V. *Nature-Love, which includes the acquiring of familiarity with the natural objects—wild flowers and fruits, trees, birds and insect life—of this beautiful country; field work (in botany, natural history, geography and geology) and the keeping and illustrating in colour of a Nature-diary. The Nature-Love Certificate assumes a knowledge which should enable the teacher to gratify the intelligent curiosity of children, and to introduce her pupils to the delightful pursuits of the field naturalist. This nature study is supplemented by definite scientific teaching in botany, biology, geology, astronomy, etc.*

VI. *The teaching of English, reading, writing, and the piano, receiving attention. On every Tuesday evening, some one of the students reads a paper dealing with a given author or composer, illustrated by readings or performances from his works. These evenings are known as "Friday Evenings."*

VII. *Some teaching in human physiology and hygiene is given; first aid and home nursing (taught by the examiners of the St. John Ambulance Association) long's Swedish system of Gymnastics is followed, both in a fundamental manner and in exercises performed with apparatus—Swedish looms, etc.—in the Gymnasium (the art of taking with ease, and with the least effort, graceful and powerful poses with the ball, skipping rope, etc., and dancing, are amongst the means of health and happiness to the use of which the students are trained.*

VIII. *Art: Drawing from the subject, figure, landscape, in charcoal and water-colour (monochrome or colour scheme), on board or paper. Modelling in clay, wood carving.*

IX. *Arts and Crafts. Permission is given to unusual training both for its own sake and as affording various interests. Among the subjects taught are: embroidery, bookbinding, wood-carving, basket-making, leather and brass repousse work, needlework, knitting and sewing. (P. U. S. Methods) Under the direction of the students, a small shop is kept for the sale of their work.*

The students are trained to carry their pupils through the progressive classes of the Parents' Union School, which includes in its Programmes, Bible knowledge and Church History, Latin, French, German and Italian, Mathematics, Literature, History, Geography, Science and other subjects, in addition to those indicated above. They also take charge, two at a time, work alone, of the girls in the Practising School, under the Head Mistress and the House Mistress, in a separate teaching house (if desired).

(There are occasional vacancies in the small Practising School for girls aged from ten to eighteen. Fees, £25 a term. Girls who wish to enter with a view to being trained later are preferred.)

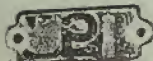
The College training course occupies two years, at the end of which the student sits for the House of Education Certificate, which may be of the first, second or third class.

Students are not admitted under contract, nor for less than two years.

The year is divided into three terms: Spring, Summer, and Winter (the first term from the middle of January to the middle of April; the second from the end of April to the middle of July; the third from the end of September to the middle of December).

There are three vacations: Winter, Easter, and Summer. Part of the Summer vacation is spent in the school; students in preliminary examination and the general examination are required to spend some time in the school.

Students enter at January, September, and November. The first term begins on September 1st.



LIBERAL EDUCATION—BRIEF-

Fees, payable in advance, and the 4d. a term, which includes the cost of the more important books used, stationery, materials and the use of tools for handicrafts, examination fees, etc.

The students pay for their own washing.

Every student, on completing her training, must pay a fee of £3 to the Parents' Union of Educationalists (P.U.E.), which entitles the student to the Parents' Register for three years, and to a Life Membership of the Union, signed to the Secretary of the P.N.E.U., at the Office, 29, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1. It may be paid at once, or, in instalments lasting over a year.

The training is carried on at "AC TEE HOUSE," a finely situated building on high ground including—besides sleeping and living rooms—Lecture Rooms, Work Room, Practising School, Gymnasium, etc., in its own beautiful grounds.

The House of Education Certificate, which is awarded to successful students at the end of their training upon their examination in the Theory and Practice of Education, guarantees practical skill in teaching, some knowledge of the principles of physical, ethical, intellectual, and religious Education, and that the student is instructed to teach nerve and muscle, intelligence, will and conscience in such wise as to work towards the fuller development of the children committed to her care. It certifies a knowledge of P.N.E.U. methods of teaching and of text-books, and that the student is in touch with the educational thought and work of the Union. It attests, too, that she is trained to educate the hand by means of useful and delightful Home Arts. This certificate testifies, in a word, to some degree of the "all round" qualifications necessary to those who take in hand the education of young people up to the age of seventeen or eighteen, at which age specialisation should begin.

The Certificate will be awarded only when the student shows herself possessed of—to adapt a phrase—the enthusiasm of childhood, which makes all work of teaching and training heart-service done to God.

The Parents' Union School issues a common curriculum for families and schools. Programmes of work and examination papers on them, in six books (for pupils aged from 5-15), are sent to members term by term, and the pupil's work is examined and reported upon.

It is necessary that anyone employing a House of Education should enter the children in the Parents' Union School and become a member of the P.N.E.U. Also, it is most desirable that ladies inquiring for such students should not be at the same time in correspondence with other candidates for the post. The student is not advertised or answer advertisements if they wish at any time to receive jobs through the College. The House of Education does not train nursery governesses. A student's salary is paid by the term (one third of the year's salary) and a term's notice on each side is necessary.

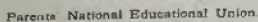
The interest felt in the House of Education is widespread, and it is not possible to supply the demand for governesses trained here. Patient and well-bred women who are looking out for good work are invited to offer themselves for training. The need of devoted co-workers in their labour of love is grievously felt by mothers, especially by some of those whose engagements prevent them from doing so. There is also a large demand for teachers in schools, but it is possible to supply students only to those which take the Parents' Union School work.

For form of entry, etc., apply to

The Secretary,

House of Education,

Ampleforth.



(Proposed 100%, Incorporated 1974).

Among the local and pamphlets for sale at the office are the following:-

Home Education Series by Matt C. M. Meador:—

- [illegible]

to the West of Union of the second Union
School, by 5 to 1 Kernell Lane 3rd post office
of S. Magazine, page 11